AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1-55. canceled

56. (original) A method for forming an electroluminescent device comprising:

depositing a first charge carrier injecting layer for injecting charge carriers of a first polarity;

depositing a light-emissive layer over the first charge carrier injecting layer, the light-emissive layer comprising a mixture of: a first component for accepting charge carriers of the first polarity from the first charge carrier injecting layer; a second component for accepting charge carriers of the opposite polarity from a second charge carrier injecting layer; and a third, organic light-emissive component for generating light as a result of combination of charge carriers from the first and second components; at least one of the first, second and third components forming a type II semiconductor interface with another of the first, second and third components; and

depositing the second charge carrier injecting layer over the light-emissive layer for injecting charge carriers of the said opposite polarity.

57. (original) A method as claimed in claim 56, wherein the first, second and third components are deposited together.

58. (previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 56, comprising the step of treating the first charge carrier injecting layer prior to deposition of the light-emissive layer to influence the phase structure of the light-emissive layer.

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59. (original) A method as claimed in claim 58, wherein the step of treating the first charge carrier injecting layer is to encourage a greater concentration of the first component near the first charge carrier injecting layer.

60. (original) A method for forming an electroluminescent device, comprising:

depositing a first charge carrier injecting layer for injecting charge carriers of a first polarity;

depositing a light-emissive layer located between the charge carrier injecting layers and comprising a mixture of: a first organic light-emissive component for accepting and combining charge carriers of the first polarity from the first charge carrier injecting layer and charge carriers of the opposite polarity from a second light-emissive component to generate light; and a second organic light-emissive component for accepting and combining charge carriers of the said opposite polarity from the second charge carrier injecting layer and charge carriers of the first polarity from the first light-emissive component to generate light; the first and second components forming a type II semiconductor interface with each other; and

depositing a second charge carrier injecting layer for injecting charge carriers of the said opposite polarity.

61. (original) A method as claimed in claim 60, wherein the first and second components are deposited together.

62. (previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 60, comprising the step of treating the first charge carrier injecting layer prior to deposition of the light-emissive layer to influence the phase structure of the light-emissive layer.

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63. (original) A method as claimed in claim 62, wherein the step of treating the first charge carrier injecting layer is to encourage a greater concentration of the first component near the first charge carrier injecting layer.

64. (new) A method as claimed in claim 56, wherein the third component and at least one of the first and second components are provided as functional moieties of the same molecule.

65. (new) A method as claimed in claim 64, wherein the third component and at least one of the first and second components are provided as a copolymer.

66. (new) A method as claimed in claim 64, wherein the third component is provided as a pendant group of a polymer chain of the first and/or second components.

67. (new) A method as claimed in claim 64, wherein the first and/or second components are provided as one or more pendant groups of a polymer chain of the third component.

68. (new) A method as claimed in claim 56, wherein the first, second and third components are provided as different molecules.

69. (new) A method as claimed in claim 56, wherein at least one of the first, second and third components is a conjugated polymer material.

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70. (new) A method as claimed in claim 69, wherein at least one of the components is a polyfluorene.

71. (new) A method as claimed in claim 69, wherein at least one of the components is a copolymer comprising polyfluorene segments.

72. (new) A method as claimed in claim 56, wherein the first charge carrier injecting layer is an anode having a work function greater than 4.3 eV.

73. (new) A method as claimed in claim 56, wherein the second charge carrier injecting layer is an electrode having a work function less than 3.5 eV.

74. (new) A method as claimed in claim 56, wherein the first, second and third components are deposited from solution.

75. (new) A method as claimed in claim 56, wherein two or more of the components are provided by functional chemical units or moieties of a single molecule.

76. (new) A method according to claim 60, wherein the first and second components are provided as functional moieties of the same molecule.

77. (new) A method according to claim 76, wherein the first component and second component are provided as a copolymer.

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78. (new) A method according to claim 76, wherein the first component is provided as a pendant group of a polymer chain of the second component.

79. (new) A method according to claim 76, wherein the second component is provided as a pendant group of a polymer chain of the first component.

80. (new) A method according to claim 60, wherein the first and second components are provided as different molecules.

81. (new) A method according to claim 60, wherein at least one of the first and second components is a conjugated polymer material.

82. (new) A method according to claim 81, wherein at least one of the first and second components is a polyfluorene.

83. (new) A method according to claim 81, wherein at least one of the first and second components is a copolymer comprising polyfluorene segments.

84. (new) A method as claimed in claim 60, wherein the first charge carrier injecting layer is an anode having a work function greater than 4.3 eV.

85. (new) A method as claimed in claim 60, wherein the second charge carrier injecting layer is an electrode having a work function less than 3.5 eV.

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86. (new) A method as claimed in claim 60, wherein the first and second components are deposited from solution.

87. (new) A method as claimed in claim 60, wherein the first and second components are provided by functional chemical units or moieties of a single molecule.

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